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Corporate Addresses

Facebook

1601 S. California Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94304

Google, Inc.

1600 Amphitheater Parkway
Mountain View, California 94042

✓ present
for audit

Microsoft

1 Microsoft Way
Redmond, WA, 98052

“Going Dark”
Meeting Attendees
11/16 -11/17/2010

Google, 11:00 a.m. on 11/16/2010
Eric Schmidt, *CEO*

Kent Walker, *General Counsel*
Richard Salgado, *Corporate Attorney*
Bill Coughran, *Technologist*

Facebook, 2:00 p.m. on 11/16/2010
Sheryl Sandberg, *Chief Operating Officer*
Joe Sullivan, *Chief Security Officer*

Microsoft, 8:30 a.m. on 11/17/2010
Steve Ballmer, *CEO*

Brad Smith, *Senior Vice President & General Counsel*
Scott Charney, *Corporate Vice President*

Background Information
Director Robert S. Mueller, III

Meeting with Google Inc.
November 16, 2010

Time/Location: 11:00 a.m., Tuesday, November 16, 2010, at Google Headquarters, 1600 Amphitheater Parkway, Building 43, Mountain View, California.

Event: Meeting with Google Executives

Attendees:
Eric Schmidt, Chief Executive Officer
Kent Walker, General Counsel
Richard Salgado, Corporate Attorney
Bill Coughran, Technologist
Note: See enclosed biographies.

FBI Attendees
Valerie Caproni, General Counsel
[redacted] Senior Technical Advisor
[redacted] Special Assistant

b6

Miscellaneous: When you arrive at Google Headquarters, you will be greeted by [redacted]
[redacted] You will then be escorted to Google's conference room to meet with their executives. You will have approximately one hour to discuss Going Dark issues and initiatives as related to Google.
Note: See enclosed biographies.

b6

The event is **CLOSED** to the media.

POC:
[redacted]
Administrative Assistant
[redacted]
(cell)

b6

[redacted]
Director's Special Assistant
[redacted]

SSA [redacted]
Director's Research Group
[redacted]

Google Incorporated Company Overview

Google is a multinational public corporation invested in Internet search, cloud computing, and advertising technologies. Google hosts and develops a number of Internet-based services and products, and generates profit primarily from advertising. The company's stated mission is "to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful."

As of 2009, Google has a global annual revenue of \$26.65 billion and as of 2010, 23,300 employees in dozens of countries worldwide. Google operates over one million servers in data centers around the world, and processes over one billion search requests every day. Google's rapid growth has triggered a chain of products, acquisitions, and partnerships beyond the company's core search engine. The company offers online productivity software, such as e-mail software and social networking tools. Google's products extend to the desktop as well, with applications such as a web browser, photo organization and editing software, and an instant messaging application. Notably, Google leads the development of a mobile phone operating system, used on a number of smartphones.

Google is known for having an informal corporate culture. On *Fortune magazine*'s list of best companies to work for, Google ranked first in 2007 and 2008, and fourth in 2009 and 2010. Also in 2010, Google was ranked first in both the business and engineering categories by Universum Communication as the "World's Most Attractive Employer" to graduating students.

Founded by Larry Page and Sergey Brin on September 4, 1998, in Menlo Park, California, Google originally began in January, 1996, as a research project while both Mr. Page and Mr. Brin were Doctor of Philosophy students at Stanford University. Google is the dominant search engine provider in the United States, and has captured more than **65 percent market share**.

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE



San Francisco Input Google

(U) ~~(S)~~ San Francisco is assigned the Cyber/CI intrusion case announced publicly by Google and widely publicized in the media in January 2010. This case involved the exfiltration of Google source code and other highly sensitive files.

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b7E

(S)

[Redacted block]

(U) [Redacted block]
[Redacted block]

b5
b7E

(U) At one time in the recent past, Google was concerned with the lack of sufficient numbers of Cyber Agents in the San Francisco Division to handle cases in a timely manner. However, during the past two years the Cyber Division has provided additional FSL to San Francisco and cooperated with the Transfer Unit to ensure qualified Cyber tracked Agents were transferred to San Francisco. Since January 2010, San Francisco Cyber staffing has increased significantly and Google appears to be pleased with the increased staffing. The increased staffing allowed San Francisco to add a fourth Cyber squad.

(U) [Redacted block]
[Redacted block]

b5
b7E

(U)

~~(S/NF)~~ Despite the challenges encountered immediately after the January attack, San Francisco has several primary contacts in Google's risk management/investigation, legal compliance, and legal department. All of these contacts have assisted San Francisco and other divisions on numerous occasions prior to, and since, the attack. In fact, since the attack announcement

b1
b3

(S)

(U) On the criminal side, San Francisco has a criminal intrusion case where a subject had compromised close to 1 million YouTube users' accounts

b7E

[Redacted block] The subject has been identified and will be indicted in December of this year.

~~SECRET~~

Eric Schmidt
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Google Inc.

Since joining Google in 2001, Eric Schmidt has helped grow the company from a Silicon Valley startup to a global enterprise. Under his leadership, Google has dramatically scaled its infrastructure and broadened its offerings while maintaining a culture of strong innovation. His background uniquely prepares him to lead Google's efforts toward technological solutions that focus on users. With founders Sergey Brin and Larry Page, and the rest of the executive team, he oversees the company's technical and business strategy.



Prior to joining Google, Mr. Schmidt was the Chairman and CEO of Novell, and Chief Technology Officer at Sun Microsystems, Inc., where he led the development of Java, Sun's platform-independent programming technology. He was a member of the research staff at Xerox Palo Alto Research Center and held positions at Bell Laboratories and Zilog.

Mr. Schmidt received a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering from **Princeton University**, as well as a Master's degree and Ph.D. in Computer Science from the University of California, Berkeley.

Mr. Schmidt is a member of President Obama's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. In 2006, he was elected to the National Academy of Engineering. In 2007, he was inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Sciences as a fellow. Mr. Schmidt also chairs the Board of the New America Foundation.

W. M. Coughran, Jr.
Senior Vice President, Engineering
Google Inc.

W.M. Coughran joined Google engineering in early 2003. He leads the broad systems infrastructure group underlying Google's products and services, including cluster management, storage, search systems, and a number of product engineering efforts.

Throughout his extensive career in computing, Mr. Coughran has been involved with networking, secure and distributed systems, as well as computational science and engineering. Prior to joining Google, he co-founded and served as CEO and in other executive roles at Entrisphere in Silicon Valley. He was head of Bell Labs' Computing Sciences Research Centre, where C, C++, Unix, Plan 9, and Inferno were created.

Mr. Coughran serves on the Board of Directors for nSolutions Inc. and Clearwell Systems Inc. Additionally, he is the author of more than 50 publications and has served on several scientific boards, committees, and technical advisory bodies. He has held adjunct and visiting positions at Stanford, the ETH, and Duke.



Kent Walker
Vice President and General Counsel
Google Inc.

Kent Walker is responsible for managing Google's global legal team and advising the company's board and management on legal issues and corporate governance matters.



Prior to joining Google, Mr. Walker held senior legal positions at a number of leading technology companies. Most recently, he was Deputy General Counsel of eBay Incorporated where he managed corporate legal affairs, litigation, and legal operations. He served as the Executive Vice President of Liberate Technologies, a leading provider of interactive services software founded by Oracle and Netscape Communications. He also served as Associate General Counsel for Netscape and America Online, and Senior Counsel for AirTouch Communications, which was later acquired by Vodafone.

Mr. Walker was previously an Assistant United States Attorney with the U. S. Department of Justice, where he specialized in the prosecution of technology crimes and advised the Attorney General on management and technology issues.

Mr. Walker has served on numerous boards of technology industry trade associations and is on the steering committee of the annual Computers, Freedom and Privacy conference. He graduated magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa from Harvard College, and graduated with distinction from Stanford Law School.

Richard P. Salgado
Senior Counsel
Google Inc.

Richard Salgado began his career with Google in 2009. He also is currently employed as a Lecturer in Law at Stanford Law School.

From 2004 to 2009, he served as a Senior Corporate Counsel for Yahoo, Incorporated. From 2001 to 2004, he was an Adjunct Professor of Law, Computer Crimes, at Georgetown University Law Center. In 2000, he served as an Adjunct Professor of Law, Computer Crimes, at George Mason University School of Law.



From 1996 to 1999, Mr. Salgado was employed by Cooley Godward LLP as a Senior Associate. From 1995 to 1996, he was employed by the Republic of Palau Supreme Court as a Senior Court Counsel. From 1991 to 1995, he was an Associate with Williams Youle & Koenigs. From 1981 to 1991, he served as a Judicial Clerk for Chief Judge Lewis T. Babcock, U.S. District Court for the District of Colorado.

Mr. Salgado received a Bachelor of Art from the University of New Mexico and a Juris Doctor from Yale Law School.

Clerk PG

Googling the Censors

Posted: 09/28/2010 [Source: The New York Times, Editorial]

In most repressive countries, government censors like to toil in the shadows, maintaining a cover of deniability as they block citizens' access to information. It is gratifying to see that the Internet and Google are making their job tougher.

Four months ago, **Google unveiled a tool** that allows users to monitor the requests received from governments to take down material or report data on the users of their search engine and other services. This month, it released another tool that will expose less overt attempts by governments to curtail its various services, including YouTube and Gmail.

The **new tracker** shows how traffic on **YouTube** in Iran fell to zero after the disputed presidential election last year. And how YouTube traffic collapsed in Libya in January after it aired videos of demonstrations by families of murdered prisoners and videos of partying relatives of Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi, the Libyan leader.

The tracker shows the ebbs and flows of traffic but not the cause of disruptions – whether a government directive or a cut cable. Still, it adds an important new source of information.

For starters, it suggests that repressive governments are most fearful of YouTube – an effective vehicle to disseminate dissenting views and evidence of government repression.

Google's Income Rises 32%, Topping Forecast

By Claire Cain Miller

Posted: 10/14/2010 [Source: The New York Times]

SAN FRANCISCO – Google has spent the last few months arguing to anyone who will listen that its new advertising businesses – including ads with images and video and on cellphones – will fuel its next phase of growth. On Thursday, the company finally gave some numbers to support the claim.

Search advertising revenue still drove Google's better-than-expected performance in the **third quarter**, when revenue climbed 23 percent and net income rose 32 percent. But for the first time Google said on a call with analysts, display ads – nontext ads with images and video on YouTube and other Web sites – are on track to generate more than \$2.5 billion in revenue in the coming year, while mobile ads are on track to contribute another \$1 billion.

"Where's the next multibillion-dollar business after search?" said Jonathan Rosenberg, senior vice president of product management at Google, on the call. "There's your answer. It's display and it's already here." About mobile, he said, "Clearly this is the future of search and the Internet."

Still, \$3.5 billion in revenue from the new types of advertising is a small piece of the \$30 billion in annual revenue expected from Google, and not yet big enough to significantly affect its financial results, said Jordan Rohan, a managing director for Internet and digital media research at Stifel Nicolaus. That will probably not change until about 2012, he said.

"What matters is how much longer can Google grow at 20 percent or more, which is considered rapid growth, double the rate of Internet advertising at this point," Mr. Rohan said. If the company can continue to grow at that rate, he said, "it would suggest that they've extended gracefully into display and mobile."

Google said net income in the quarter ending Sept. 30 rose to \$2.17 billion, or \$6.72 cents a share, from \$1.64 billion, or \$5.13 a share, in the year-ago quarter. Excluding the cost of stock options and the related tax benefits, Google's third-quarter profit was \$7.64 a share. The company said revenue climbed to \$7.29 billion, from \$5.94 billion. Net revenue, which excludes commissions paid to advertising partners, was \$5.48 billion, up from \$4.38 billion a year ago.

The results beat the expectations of Wall Street analysts, and Google's stock price rose about 9 percent in after-hours trading.

Because Google's search revenue is so large, it needs to go after even bigger ad businesses to move the needle, said Colin W. Gillis, a technology analyst at BGC Partners.

"The next big pool of dollars are the brand dollars, the television dollars, and Google is starting to chase after that, but very slowly," Mr. Gillis said. "Television's ripe for disrupting as people are fast-forwarding through TV ads."

This month, Google introduced Google TV, which lets people access the Web on their television screens. Though it does not yet include advertising, it could eventually help Google get some of the \$50 billion television advertising market, Mr. Gillis said.

The percentage of revenue that the new ad businesses account for is less important than what Google can now offer advertisers, Susan Wojcicki, a vice president of product management at Google who is responsible for ad products, said in an interview.

"If you're an advertiser, you can do display, mobile and search with Google," she said.

Google said paid clicks on ads on Google sites and other sites that run Google ads grew 16 percent compared with the same period a year ago and 4 percent compared with the second quarter.

Mr. Rosenberg said Google Instant, the search tool that the company introduced in September to predict search queries and adjust the results as people type, had had minimal effect on Google's revenue. Some analysts predicted that it would increase clicks on the more expensive ads that appear alongside the most common search queries, since people no longer necessarily finish typing their full query.

Google has recently been rapidly investing in other areas, which weighs on its profit margins and "causes some investors to wince," Mr. Gillis said.

But on Thursday, the company's executives made it clear that they intended to maintain the same level of investment in both employees and new products.

"Simply put, we're on this growth agenda at full throttle," said Patrick Pichette, Google's chief financial officer.

Google hired 1,526 people in the quarter, which included the postgraduation hiring months, bringing the total number of employees to 23,331.

Google has also been investing in its new businesses that are not yet generating revenue. These include its Android mobile phones, Chrome browser and operating system and its social networking efforts, meant to head off competition from Facebook. They also include some more surprising businesses, like robotic cars that do not need drivers and wind energy farms in the Atlantic Ocean.

FCC opens inquiry into Google data collection

Federal Communications Commission to probe Google collection of data over Wi-Fi networks

By Joelle Tessler

Posted: November 10, 2010 [Source: Yahoo! News]

WASHINGTON (AP) -- The Federal Communications Commission is investigating whether Google Inc. broke the law by inadvertently sucking up fragments of e-mails, Internet passwords, Web surfing behavior and other online activities over public Wi-Fi networks while photographing neighborhoods for its "Street View" mapping feature.

The probe by the FCC comes two weeks after the Federal Trade Commission concluded its own inquiry into the problem, which Google said it discovered following an investigation by German regulators.

While the FTC criticized the search giant for collecting potentially sensitive information over unsecured wireless networks for several years before realizing it, the agency said it is satisfied that Google has taken adequate measures to improve its internal privacy controls. Those include privacy training for all 23,000 of the company's employees.

The FCC inquiry, first reported by The Wall Street Journal, will focus on whether Google violated a federal law that prohibits the unauthorized publication or use of messages intercepted over radio networks.

"As the agency charged with overseeing the public airwaves, we are committed to ensuring that the consumers affected by this breach of privacy receive a full and fair accounting," Michele Ellison, head of the FCC's Enforcement Bureau, said in a statement.

Google has said it gathered about 600 gigabytes of data -- enough to fill about six floors of an academic library -- in more than 30 nations and wants to delete all of the information as soon it's cleared to do so in all affected countries. But the company is facing a number of investigations both in the U.S. and overseas.

In addition to the FCC, a coalition of state attorneys general is examining the data collection and several prominent House members have criticized the company. Authorities in several other countries, including Italy, are also looking into the problem.

Last month, an investigation by Canada's Privacy Commissioner concluded that Google violated Canadian privacy law by collecting highly sensitive personal information -- including complete e-mail messages, e-mail addresses, telephone numbers and even personal medical details -- affecting thousands of citizens. The report blamed the episode on "an engineer's careless error as well as a lack of controls to ensure that necessary procedures to protect privacy were followed."

Reacting to the FCC inquiry on Wednesday, Google stressed that the incident was simply a mistake, that it did not want the data and that it has never used the information in any of its products and services. "As we have said before, we are profoundly sorry for having mistakenly collected payload data from unencrypted networks," the company said in a statement.

Entire Google work force to get 10% raises

Associated Press

Posted: 11/10/2010 [Source: The Detroit News]

New York— Google is reminding its 23,300 employees how much they are appreciated by giving them all 10 percent raises next year.

The Internet search leader also is shifting a portion of the annual bonuses into workers' regular paychecks. Google Inc. CEO Eric Schmidt celebrated the good news in an internal memo Tuesday to employees.

The planned raises, earlier reported by the technology blog Silicon Alley Insider, were confirmed today by the Associated Press.

Schmidt says Google wants to reward its employees for their hard work, but it also could be meant to prevent rivals such as Facebook from luring its workers away.

The raises are also the latest sign that Google expects to continue growing at a robust rate. The company has added 3,500 workers so far this year.

Google Cars Drive Themselves, in Traffic Networks Are Absent

By John Markoff

Posted: 10/09/2010 [Source: The New York Times]

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif. – Anyone driving the twists of Highway 1 between San Francisco and Los Angeles recently may have glimpsed a Toyota Prius with a curious funnel-like cylinder on the roof. Harder to notice was that the person at the wheel was not actually driving.

The car is a project of Google, which has been working in secret but in plain view on vehicles that can drive themselves, using artificial-intelligence software that can sense anything near the car and mimic the decisions made by a human driver.

With someone behind the wheel to take control if something goes awry and a technician in the passenger seat to monitor the navigation system, seven test cars have driven 1,000 miles without human intervention and more than 140,000 miles with only occasional human control. **One even drove itself down Lombard Street** in San Francisco, one of the steepest and curviest streets in the nation. The only accident, engineers said, was when one Google car was rear-ended while stopped at a traffic light.

Autonomous cars are years from mass production, but technologists who have long dreamed of them believe that they can transform society as profoundly as the Internet has.

Robot drivers react faster than humans, have 360-degree perception and do not get distracted, sleepy or intoxicated, the engineers argue. They speak in terms of lives saved and injuries avoided – more than 37,000 people died in car accidents in the United States in 2008. The engineers say the technology could double the capacity of roads by allowing cars to drive more safely while closer together. Because the robot cars would eventually be less likely to crash, they could be built lighter, reducing fuel consumption. But of course, to be truly safer, the cars must be far more reliable than, say, today's personal computers, which crash on occasion and are frequently infected.

The Google research program using **artificial intelligence** to revolutionize the automobile is proof that the company's ambitions reach beyond the search engine business. The program is also a departure from the mainstream of innovation in Silicon Valley, which has veered toward social networks and Hollywood-style digital media.

During a half-hour drive beginning on Google's campus 35 miles south of San Francisco last Wednesday, a Prius equipped with a variety of sensors and following a route programmed into the GPS navigation system nimbly accelerated in the entrance lane and merged into fast-moving traffic on Highway 101, the freeway through Silicon Valley.

It drove at the speed limit, which it knew because the limit for every road is included in its database, and left the freeway several exits later. The device atop the car produced a detailed map of the environment.

The car then drove in city traffic through Mountain View, stopping for lights and stop signs, as well as making announcements like “approaching a crosswalk” (to warn the human at the wheel) or “turn ahead” in a pleasant female voice. This same pleasant voice would, engineers said, alert the driver if a master control system detected anything amiss with the various sensors.

The car can be programmed for different driving personalities – from cautious, in which it is more likely to yield to another car, to aggressive, where it is more likely to go first.

Christopher Urmson, a Carnegie Mellon University robotics scientist, was behind the wheel but not using it. To gain control of the car he has to do one of three things: hit a red button near his right hand, touch the brake or turn the steering wheel. He did so twice, once when a bicyclist ran a red light and again when a car in front stopped and began to back into a parking space. But the car seemed likely to have prevented an accident itself.

When he returned to automated “cruise” mode, the car gave a little “whir” meant to evoke going into warp drive on “Star Trek,” and Dr. Urmson was able to rest his hands by his sides or gesticulate when talking to a passenger in the back seat. He said the cars did attract attention, but people seem to think they are just the next generation of the Street View cars that Google uses to take photographs and collect data for its maps.

The project is the brainchild of Sebastian Thrun, the 43-year-old director of the Stanford Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, a Google engineer and the co-inventor of the Street View mapping service.

In 2005, he led a team of Stanford students and faculty members in designing the Stanley robot car, winning the second Grand Challenge of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, a \$2 million Pentagon prize for driving autonomously over 132 miles in the desert.

Besides the team of 15 engineers working on the current project, Google hired more than a dozen people, each with a spotless driving record, to sit in the driver’s seat, paying \$15 an hour or more. Google is using six Priuses and an Audi TT in the project.

The Google researchers said the company did not yet have a clear plan to create a business from the experiments. Dr. Thrun is known as a passionate promoter of the potential to use robotic vehicles to make highways safer and lower the nation’s energy costs. It is a commitment shared by Larry Page, Google’s co-founder, according to several people familiar with the project.

The self-driving car initiative is an example of Google's willingness to gamble on technology that may not pay off for years, Dr. Thrun said. Even the most optimistic predictions put the deployment of the technology more than eight years away.

One way Google might be able to profit is to provide information and navigation services for makers of autonomous vehicles. Or, it might sell or give away the navigation technology itself, much as it offers its Android smart phone system to cellphone companies.

But the advent of autonomous vehicles poses thorny legal issues, the Google researchers acknowledged. Under current law, a human must be in control of a car at all times, but what does that mean if the human is not really paying attention as the car crosses through, say, a school zone, figuring that the robot is driving more safely than he would?

And in the event of an accident, who would be liable – the person behind the wheel or the maker of the software?

"The technology is ahead of the law in many areas," said Bernard Lu, senior staff counsel for the California Department of Motor Vehicles. "If you look at the vehicle code, there are dozens of laws pertaining to the driver of a vehicle, and they all presume to have a human being operating the vehicle."

The Google researchers said they had carefully examined California's motor vehicle regulations and determined that because a human driver can override any error, the experimental cars are legal. Mr. Lu agreed.

Scientists and engineers have been designing autonomous vehicles since the mid-1960s, but crucial innovation happened in 2004 when the Pentagon's research arm began its Grand Challenge.

The first contest ended in failure, but in 2005, Dr. Thrun's Stanford team built the car that won a race with a rival vehicle built by a team from Carnegie Mellon University. Less than two years later, another event proved that autonomous vehicles could drive safely in urban settings.

Advances have been so encouraging that Dr. Thrun sounds like an evangelist when he speaks of robot cars. There is their potential to reduce fuel consumption by eliminating heavy-footed stop-and-go drivers and, given the reduced possibility of accidents, to ultimately build more lightweight vehicles.

There is even the farther-off prospect of cars that do not need anyone behind the wheel. That would allow the cars to be summoned electronically, so that people could share them. Fewer cars would then be needed, reducing the need for parking spaces, which consume valuable land. And, of course, the cars could save humans from themselves. "Can we text twice as much while driving, without the guilt?" Dr. Thrun said in a recent talk. "Yes, we can, if only cars will drive themselves."

Google TV Announces Its Programming Partners, but the Top Networks Are Absent

By Claire Cain Miller and Brian Stetler

Posted: 10/04/2010 [Source: The New York Times]

Google announced on Monday its first content partners for Google TV, its effort to marry two mediums – the Internet and television. But the announcement underscored the difficulties companies face as they try to work their way into the living room.

The major television networks – ABC, CBS, Fox and NBC – will not participate, at least for the moment. However, several Internet companies and media outlets, including HBO, CNBC, Twitter, Netflix and Amazon, will work with Google to offer Web content and programming via television sets, the company said. They will allow on-demand viewing or build apps for TV screens.

James L. McQuivey, a principal analyst at Forrester, the technology research firm, called the partnerships “underwhelming.” Still, he said, other Google TV features, like the ability to search the Web for information about an actor or chat with friends on Twitter while watching TV, are more important to its success.

“They don’t actually need content partners to start their little revolution,” he said. “They don’t need the major broadcasters to play along because they can do a lot of cool things with you as a viewer without having to share any of the money.”

Google TV is the latest and most prominent service to connect TVs to the Web, promising to make all the living room’s audio and video as searchable and instantly accessible as the Internet’s content. That promise requires significant cooperation from media companies, and many have been reluctant to help.

With Google TV, the company wants to be a leader in the budding industry of Internet-connected television sets, which Forrester expects to be in 43 million United States homes by 2015, up from two million this year.

The average American watches five hours of TV a day, making it the biggest medium for advertisers. “One of our goals with Google TV is to finally open up the living room and enable new innovation from content creators, programmers, developers and advertisers,” Ambarish Kenghe, developer product manager for Google TV, wrote in the company blog post on Monday. Google faces competition from makers of set-top boxes including Apple, TiVo, Boxee and Roku, and from television distributors.

In addition to media companies’ caution, they all face another overarching challenge: TV viewers unimpressed with Internet-connected televisions. Just 3 percent of people own or intend to buy one, and almost two-thirds have not heard of them, according to Forrester. Of those who own them, a quarter do not use the Web capabilities. Still, major

players in the technology and media sectors are largely in agreement that Internet-connected sets are poised to take off.

The Google TV technology, which was announced in May and will be available to consumers in the coming weeks, will be built into new Sony high-definition televisions and Blu-ray players, and into a Logitech set-top box that viewers can use with their existing sets. Google will make its software available to other makers of TVs and set-top boxes. The companies have not yet said how much the equipment would cost.

Logitech is building a remote control for searching the TV and the Web, and viewers can also use their Android phones or iPhones as a remote control and “fling” a video they are watching on their phones to the television.

Google TV has been in talks with the major networks and Hollywood studios about optimizing their Web sites for TV screens and about obtaining data about their programs for search purposes. But one executive described the relationship between Google and the networks as being at the “first date” stage.

According to executives involved, some networks want Google to share revenue from the ads that it overlays on videos. Some want Google to weed out illegal Internet sources of their shows and make sure that their marquee programs still stand out on a service that potentially levels the playing field for all makers of video.

The executives insisted on anonymity because the networks uniformly declined on Monday to comment on Google TV, and because they did not want to perturb a company as big as Google.

One of Google TV’s deals is with Turner Broadcasting, which owns TBS, TNT and other cable channels. Turner said it would optimize the Web sites of its channels for big-screen viewing.

HBO, which like Turner is a unit of Time Warner, will make its online on-demand Web site HBO Go available through Google TV, though only for HBO subscribers. Apps are another priority for Google TV, and another area where the company needs help from content providers. NBC Universal said it would deploy CNBC Real-Time, which allows for stock tracking on the screen alongside the live broadcast of the CNBC business channel, and the National Basketball Association said it would modify its existing N.B.A. Game Time app for TV screens.

Several media and Internet companies have also built new versions of their Web sites for viewing on televisions. These include the music services Vevo, Pandora and Napster, along with YouTube, Twitter, USA Today and The New York Times.



Due Diligence Checks

Google:

[REDACTED]

b7E

[REDACTED]

b7E

[REDACTED]

b7A

[REDACTED] The investigation is ongoing.

288A-SF-133411-Case was opened January 3, 2003. Google.com was a victim of two Denial of Service (DOS) attacks on January 2, 2003. Investigation led to the identification and eventual arrest [REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C

[REDACTED] (DO) (FBI)

b6

From: [REDACTED] (DO) (FBI)
Sent: Monday, November 22, 2010 2:58 PM
To: [REDACTED] (DO) (FBI); [REDACTED] (DO) (FBI); [REDACTED] (DO)
(FBI)
Cc: [REDACTED] (DO) (FBI)
Subject: Going Dark
Attachments: goingdark.pdf

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED
NON-RECORD

Attached is a copy of the Director's thank you letters to Google CEO Eric Schmidt, Facebook COO Sheryl Sandberg, and Microsoft CEO Steve Ballmer for meeting with the FBI about the Going Dark Initiative. No hard copies will follow. Please further disseminate as needed.



goingdark.pdf (106 KB)

Thanks,

[REDACTED]
Supervisory Writer-Editor
Office of the Executive Secretariat
FBIHQ - Room 6147
[REDACTED]

b6

SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED



U.S. Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20535-0001

November 19, 2010

Mr. Eric Schmidt
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
Google Inc.
1600 Amphitheatre Parkway
Mountain View, CA 94043

[Signature]
Dear Mr. Schmidt:

It was a pleasure meeting with you earlier this week and hearing your thoughts. My colleagues and I found the discussion with your delegation to be very productive, and we look forward to continued dialogue in the future.

Sincerely yours,

BSM
Robert S. Mueller, III
Director

**"Going Dark"
Meeting Attendees
11/16 -11/17/2010**

Google, 11:00 a.m. on 11/16/2010

✓ Eric Schmidt, CEO

Kent Walker, General Counsel

Richard Salgado, Corporate Attorney

Bill Coughran, Technologist

Facebook, 2:00 p.m. on 11/16/2010

✓ Sheryl Sandberg, Chief Operating Officer

Joe Sullivan, Chief Security Officer

Microsoft, 8:30 a.m. on 11/17/2010

Steve Ballmer, CEO

Brad Smith, Senior Vice President & General Counsel

Scott Charney, Corporate Vice President

Google Meeting, 11:00 a.m., 11/16/2010